THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Another Day Devoted by Both Houses to the Tariff Question.

A Long Speech by Senator Lamar on the General Issue.

A Few Cheerful Remarks on a Fellow Member by Barbarossa Belford.

The Senate Nearly Through with its Bill -A Night Session of the House.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Saunders presented a communication from the governor of Montana recommending great care in relation to the leasing of the Yellowstone national park, or any part of it, and urging action to prevent the destruction of game there. Referred to the committee ou

Mr. Frye presented resolutions of the legislature of Maine favoring the abolition of

compulsory pilotage.

At the close of the morning business the senate, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, held a brief executive session. When the doors were reopened
THE TARIFF BILL

was taken up.

Mr. Beck moved to strike out the paragraph em-Mr. Beck moved to strike out the paragraph embracing women's and children's dress goods, coat lintings, Italian cloths and goods of like description now and heretefore known as worsted stuffs, the warp of which is made wholy of eotton; linen, ramie, china grass, or other vecetable materials, or of a combination of them, and the west wholy or in part, of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpana goat, or other like animals; and to substitute for it the classification of the existing law, the rates of duty per square yard being reduced one cent. Mr. Morrill opposed the amendment as in-

Mr. Morrill opposed the amendment as incongruous with the rest of the bill, and said that the classification in the existing law applied to goods now out of fashion.

Mr. Beek, in support of his amendment, read again the statement which he read on Monday from a New York merchant, charging that the effect of the provision in the bill would be too lay the highest duties upon low priced goods. Mr. Lamar made an argument to show that

the protective policy is delusive, and that its maintenance is not necessary for the existence or the development of American manufac-tures. The discussion and the votes on the pending bill showed clearly, he said, that it pending bill showed clearly, he said, that it was impossible to make any material reduction of taxation, and at the same time to maintain the protective system. The two things were incompatible, and one or the other must be given up. The people's demand for a reduction of taxes had put upon the party in power a delicate and difficult task, to the performance of which that party had admitted itself unequal by the creation of mitted itself unequal by the creation of the tastiff commission. This expedient need not have been resorted to if the only ques-tion had been the relation of taxation to revenue. There could be no easier or more grateful task than that of lifting from the needle burdens universally admitted to be unpeople burdens universally admitted to be un-necessary, and probably no other people in the world were ever needlessly taxed for a series of years merely because their rulers were unable to devise a method of reduction. All through the present debate the senate had been concerning itself, not with the relation of taxation to revenue, but with the relation of American manufacturers to the mode of collecting the revenues, and as each article came up the question asked was not how low a duty could be laid upon it, but how high a a duty could be laid upon it, but how high a duty was needed to protect our manufacturers. The advocates of protection had been for years insisting that it increased the profit of capital, raised the wages of labor, and cheapened the prices of maunfactured products, and they could not take a step in the direction of the popular demand without contravening the derivers upon which their statements. of the popular demand without contravening the doctrines upon which their system rested, for, if it did produce all these beneficial re-sults, then to repeal or modify it would be to diminish these blessings. The time had come to deal explicitly with the American people on this subject—to tell them plainly that pro-tection and low taxation are incompatible, that a protective tax is a high tax, and that a tax so low as not to check importation is non-protective. The people of this country were always willing to be taxed in a proper manner say to them plainly, "If you want protection you must consent to pay the cost of maintain-

ing that system, and scorn the allurement of low taxes and cheap foreign goods." The chairman of the committe on finance, in introducing this bill to the senate had stated that it was based on the report of the tariff commission. That report, with the ac-companying testimony, was an interesting document, presenting a striking exhibit of the progress of manufacturing industries in this ntry, but it also contained indications that this growth was not quite healthy, and that the protective system had, after all, disappointed the hopes of its advocates. It was a remarkable fact that all the accredited rep-resentatives of the manufacturing industries, most eager for protection, who appeared be-fore the tariff commission, concurred in testifying that these industries were depressed languishing, or on the verge of insolvency, and similar testimony was borne by every advocate of the protective system on the floor of the senate. This raised a suspicion that the protective system which exhibited our manufactures in such grand and stately procession was at last a system containing some inherent vice which blighted these industries in all their branches Here was a vast organization of capital and labor proclaiming itself as not planted in the material and natural conditions of the country, but depending for existence upon the taxing power of the government. It was impossible to overestimate the importance and gravity of this fact. The great evil in our unreformed civil service, as pointed out by Messrs. Calhoun and Webster, was the de-pendence of so large a class of the people upon pendence of so large a class of the direct action of the government; but here was a declaration by the advocates of tion that the government, through the pro-tective tariff, had got control of the manufacturing capital and labor of the country, and made them dependent upon it for their existence. Such a relation must affect seriously and dangerously the action of the government upon this question. If, as a result of this discussion, congress should at last reach the conclusion that commercial freedom would be the true policy for this country they would be the true policy for this country they would hardly have the nerve to bring upon all our manufacturing industries the disaster which these gentlemen said must follow such a change. The demand of the people for reduced taxation might become so imperative that it could not be disregarded; yet how could any decided step in the way of ruduction be taken in the presence of these great industries, whose very principle of existence consisted in high taxation, a pelethoric treasury, and extravagant expenditures? The great question, therefore, was whether the protective system is really essential to the existence and maintenance of American manuexistence and maintenance of American manufactures—whether a diversified industry is otherwise unattainable in this country of such infinite variety of climate and soil, and of material and moral conditions?

In arguing this question Mr. Lamar reviewed in detail the history of manufactures in America (citing Bishop, an avowed protectionist), and the history of our tariff legislation, and came to the conclusion that long before the protective system was thought of as a maticular policy resustance. as a national policy manufactures had sprung up in this country; that through periods of free trade and protection, of prosperity and depression, they had continued to grow at a pace corresponding to our wants, and had taken no step backward; and, therefore, that

removed very promptly if they find that to be troe.

Mears, Hawley and Aldrich. He ought to be.

Mr. Beck, I have no doubt you will try your best among you to have him removed. Its a pity he gave his name. Bubsequently, in replying to a remark by Mr. Aldrico, Mr. Beck said that the senator from Rhode Island had manifested great mixiety to know the name of the compiler of the table, he had presented, and showed his animus by demonstring a Kew York appraiser who had dared to tell the truth. That gentleman would probably be dismissed as David A. Wells was dismissed some years ago for the same reason. Whos he [Mr. Beck] unfortunately showed one of the senators from Connecticut the flume of the young man who had written him a letter from Meriden, in that state, they at once made war upon the young man. Letters and newspapers had come to him indorsing the writer of that letter.

Mr. Hawley, Does the senator indorse the character of that man?

Mr. Beck, I do not indorse him, but there are mon in Connecticut who profess to stand very high, and who I believe do stand very high, who do indores him.

Mr. Hawley, I refer the senator to the police emoved very promptly if they find that to be take that schedule as it stood without amend-

orse him. Mr. Hawley, I refer the senator to the police

VEAS. Hampton,

Harris, Ingalis, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Jones, Fia., McPherson,

Dawes, Frye. Gorman,

Lapham, McMillan, Miller, Cal., Miller, N. Y.,

A motion to nut pulp for making paper on the free list was lost—ayes 22, noes 27.

The sundries schedule was next taken up. The paragraphs-embracing bonnets, hats, and hoods of chip, grass, paim leaf, and materials for hats were passed over. The button paragraph was amended by adding "not including trass, gilt, or slik buttons."

ayes 39, noes 15.

"Hatters' plush composed of silk or of silk and cotton" was inserted at 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The provision embracing caliskins was made to read, "caliskins tanned or tanned and dressed,"

CONFIRMATIONS.

Milton A. Edgar, to be collector of customs for the district of Perth Amboy, N. J. Commodore Charles H. Baidwin, to be rear ad-miral.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Robeson, from the committee on rules,

The house then, at 11:20, went into com-

THE TARIFF BILL,

the pending amendment being that offered by

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, increasing the

duty on iron ore, including manganiferous

fron ore; also the dross or residuum from

burnt pyrites, from 50 to 75 cents per ton.

Mr. Kelley withdrew the amendment, and moved to fix the rate at 60 cents per ton; also

to increase the duty on sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing less than 15 per cent, of silica, from 50 to 60 cents per ton.

Mr. Anderson offered the metal schedule.

Mr. Auderson said that it was wholly im-

as agreed upon by the senate, as an amend-

material who would be responsible for the fallure of a tariff bill. The great question was to have a revision of the tariff and a reduction of the surplus revenue. He had offered a schedule which had been prepared

after the most deliberate discussion and ac-tion, and he submitted that if it was intended to pass any tariff bill at this session it could

only be done by meeting the medium views as expressed by the senate schedule. If that were done the country could get tariff legis-

igan, in the chair) on

reported a resolution that during the re-

the following nominations:

The senate, in executive session, confirmed

NAYS.

ockrell,

Allison, Authouy, Blair, Cameron, Wis.,

Maxey, Morgan, Plumb, Sanisbur,

Sanisbury, Van Wyck, Vest, Voorhees, Williams-24

Mitchell,

Morrill, Piatt, Rollins, Sawyer, Sherman-22

ment or debate.

Mr. Haskell inquired whether, if the schedule were adopted, he would consent that both schedules might go to a committee of con-

Mr. Carlisle replied in the negative. A con Mr. Carlisis replied in the hegative. A con-ference committee had no power to consider matters upon which both Houses had agreed, and to give them such a power was to dele-gate to them the power of congress. Mr. Haskell suggested that there were some things in the schedule which the senate wished to change.

ished to change.

Mr. Carlisle replied that they could be anged in the house.

Mr. McKinley admitted that on its face the

are the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky appeared fair, sud, for one, he was prepared to accept it on one condition—that the committee first take a vote on the entire metal schedule as reported by the committee on ways and means without discussion or amendways and means without discussion or amend-ment. If it failed then the republicans would vote on the senate schedule without amend-ment or debate. [Derisive laughter on demo-cratic side.] That was a fair proposition, not a one sided proposition.

Mr. Page inquired whether Mr. Anderson's

proposition did not intend to substitute the senate schedule for the house schedule.

Mr. Anderson replied that he would answer that question when the proper time came.

Mr. Page. I hope the gentleman will be honest with this side. He has been put forward by the other side.

"He has not," indignantly exclaimed Mr. An-"He ought to have the candor to state"—began

Mr. Page.
Mr. Cartisle. We have not had a word of consul-

All Carisia, we have not had a word of consul-tation with the gentleman.

"And I want the gentleman to understand," continued Mr. Anderson, excitedly, and empha-sizing his words by blows of his fist on his desk, "that nobody except myself rins me—not the highest protectionest on this side, nor the lowest free trader on that, nor the gentleman from Cali-fornia."

dorse him.

Mr. Hawley. I refer the senator to the police record of his friend.

Mr. Hawley. I fave received he would think that he was referred to the police courts.

Mr. Hawley. I judge that the senator deals with anonymous blackguants a good deal.

Mr. Beck. Mr. Fresident, I am not going to get into a personal quarrel in discussing a great public question, but when the senator spoke about a young man belonging to his own saic, as he did the other day, I thought he seted in a manner unbecoming to a senator, and therefore I refused to give him the name.

Mr. Beck. continuing his remarks, spoke of the audaeity and impudence of those who denounced men as good as themselves, because they objected to this great increase of duty in a bill purporting to diminish the people's burdens.

After some further discussion, all the remainder of the wool schedule, except the paragraph embracing "webbings, gorings, beitings," &c., was informally passed over, in order to give the committee on finance an opportunity to consider it forther. The paragraph thus passed over embrace women's and enidees betts of feits.

The saik schedule was read and left unchanged. The next schedule betts of feits.

The saik schedule was read and left unchanged. The next schedule was read and left unchanged. The next schedule was read and left unchanged. The next schedule was read and left unchanged. The saik schedule was read and left unchanged. The Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, raised a point of order that Mr. Anderson's amendment was not in order, and a long discussion ensued, the republicans contending that as the amendment was in fact a substitute, it could not be considered until the house sche-dule had been completed.

Finally the chair sustained the point of or-der.

The question then recurred on Mr. Kelley's amendment, and sfier quite a spirited debate between Mesarz Carlisle, Kelley, Morrison, Hubbell, Cox, Belford, Rogan, Speer, Anderson, Wise, Turner, Townsend, of Ohio, and Randall, Mr. Carliss moved to fix the duty at twenty per cent, ad valorum, and this motion was lost. Mr. Kelley's amendment was also lost by 77 to 10s. Mr. Carlisle then moved to fix the rate at fifty cents per ton of ore on pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state containing more than forty-five per cent, of sulphur, and less than three per cent of copper (dry assay). The modion was voted down—72 to 88, At last, after a consideration of the first item of the metal schedule for four hours and a half, the committee passed on without making any change in the rate, which is kept at 50 cents per ton.

Mr. Curtin moved to amend the item fixing the duty on pig iron by the addition of a proviso that on all iron in pigs or iron kenticelye, manufactured with charcoal or fuel, there shall be imposed a duty of \$3 per ton, in addition to the duty imposed on the same when manufactured with either fiel.

After debate by Mesars, Tucker and Haskell The question then recurred on Mr. Kelley's

only of 35 per 101, in annufactured with other fuel.

After debate by Messra. Tucker and Haskell against and by Messra. Randail, Curtiu, Hurr. Fisher, and Lord in favor of the amendment, it was lost—66 to 87.

Mr. Morrison moved to change the duty on pig iron from 3-10 of a cent per pound to 86 per ton, and this was voted down—68 to 102. An effort to fix the rate at 86.20 also falled.

Mr. Calkins moved to reduce the duty on steel ligots, cogged ingots, dooms, and slabs weighing more than 369 pounds made by any process except the crucible process from 6-10 to 3-10 of a cent per pound.

ound. Pending action, the committee rose. TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

amended by adding "not including brass, gilt, or silk buttons."

The duty on candles and tapers of all kinds was made twenty per cent., and on card clothing forty per cent. ad valorem.

The duty on bliuminous coal and slate was made seventy-five cents per ton—ayes 21, noes 20. The clause imposing a duty of \$5 per ton on emery ore was struck out.

An amendment imposing a duty of thirty-five per cent. ad volorem on friction or lucifer matches of all descriptions was agreed to.

A duty of \$0 per cent. ad valorem was fixed on gloves, kid or leather, cut to shape or otherwise partially manufactured.

Mr. Bayard, instructed by the committee on finance, offered as a substitute for the paragraph embracing gunpowder and all explosive substances the provision in the house tariff bill laying a duty of 6 cent. per pound on powder, &c., valued at 29 cents a pound on less and 19 cents a pound on that valued above 20 cents. Agreed to—ayes 30, noes 15.

"Hatters' plush composed of silk or of silk and Mr. Bingham introduced a bill for the apembers, three of whom may be members of the present house and two of whom may be senators, to inquire into the condition and value of the plant of the various telegraph companies of the country, and report to the next congress what methods are at present read, "caliskins tanned or tanned and dressed,"
dec.

"Garden seeds, except seed of the sugar beet,
were inserted at 20 per cent, ad valorem," and the
outy on marble in block was fixed at 60 cents per
cubic foot, and on marble slabs and paving tiles
at \$1.10. "On pencils of wood, filled with lead or
other material, and on pencil leads not in wood,"
the present duty was left unchanged. Fipes of
wood were inserted at the same rate as those of
clay—35 per cent, ad valorem. The duty on diamonds, out or uncut, and preclous stones of all
kinds, was made 25 per cent, ad valorem. The
paragraphs embracing "sait in bags," &c., and
"stones unmanufactured," &c., were passed over
informally until to-morrow.

When the free list was reached, Mr. Vance
moved to adjourn. No quorum voting, the senate
was called, when 52 senators answererd to their
names.

Mr. Sherman, for the committee on finance. available to reduce the cost of telegraph communication, and whether any legislation is necessary to carry out the power of congress to regulate commerce as applied to telegraph

ommunication.
Also, a bill providing that "no owner, agent, master or consiguee of any ship or ves-sel, by virtue of the laws of any state, be com-pelled to take, employ or pay a pilot, not voluntarily employed, on entering or departing from any port or harbor, or entering, passing through or leaving any channel, passage or strait within the waters of the United States."

Referred.

The house then, at 5:30 p. m., took a recess until 7:30.

moved to adjourn. No quorum voting, the sensite was called, when 52 sensitors answererd to their names.

Mr. Sherman, for the committee on finance, offered an additional section (which was ordered printed), providing that the repeal or modification of existing law by the passage of this actabiling or activation or existing law by the passage of this actabiling or accrued, or any suit or proceeding commenced in any civil cause before such modification or repeal, and shall not in any manner affect the right to any office, or change the term or toure thereof; also, that offenses committed and all penalties, forfeitures, or limities incurred under any statute embraced in or modified by this act, may be prosecuted and punished as if this act had not been passed; also, that all acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes or to the prosecution of offenses, or the receivery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified by this act, shall not be affected thereby, out all suits, proceedings, or proceedings, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done prior to the passage of this act, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time as if this act had not been passed.

The senate adjourned at 255 p. m.

CONFIRMATIONS. were not more than fifteen or twenty members present, and Mr. Haskell moved to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. tendance, and Mr. Haskell suggested that no attempt would be made to take a vote until a quorum appeared. In the meantime the

debate might continue.

Mr. Mills said that he wanted to convert gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. Carlisle stated that it was his understanding that the night sessions would be for

the consideration of appropriation bills.

Mr. Haskell replied that such had been the intention, but that owing to the absence of Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, the tariff bill would

be taken up.

Mr. Randall insisted that there should be a quorum to consider such an important meas-

on Mr. Haskell's motion only thirty-five members voted, and Messrs. Singleton, of Illinois, and Ellis raised the point of no quorum, the latter stating that he intended to be pres-Commodore Charles H. Baidwin, to be rear admiral.

Wyman L. Lincoln, of Iowa, to be Indian agent for the Indians at Fort Beiknap, Montans.
Postumaters—John W. Kimball, Fitchburg, Mass.; George Sherman, Lonsdale, R. I.; Joseph H. Cowden, Delphos, Ohfo; Lowis S. Fisher, Sparts, Wis.; Reuben E. Stewart, Miford, Del.; Wm. S. Swartz, Hagerstown, Ma.; Robert S. Patterson, Muncle, Ind.; Harry Fisk, Aurora, Ind.; Alonzo F. Lewis, Carthage, Mo.; John Ham, Maryville, Mo.; Chas, W. Wilcon, Lebanon, Mo.; Oscar Gareissen, Galveston, Tex.; Henry P. Phillippi, Columbus, Tex.; Mrs. Magzie B. Aikens, Canton, Dak, George C. Codd, Detroit, Mich.; Charles D. Crandell. Big Rapids, Mich.; Lather Whitney, Muskegon, Mich.; Stephen B. Bingham, Lausing, Mich.; Henry J. Hudson, Columbus, Neb.; Adelbert A. Kendali, St. Paul, Neb.; Joseph F. Woods, Schuyler, Neb.; Charles W. Reynolds, Grundy Center, Iowa; Win, Famels, Ackley, Iowa; Lafayette W. Crane, Maquaketa, Jowa; Albert H. Spencer, Algona, Jowa, and Justice M. Rhodes, Jefferson, Jowa. ent every night, and that others should be here also. He understood that there were sixty-two pairs for this evening.

A call of the house was ordered, During the call of the roll the members came strolling in, and at its conclusion the presence of a quorum was disclosed. All further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and at 8 o'clock the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in the chair) on the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that reducing from 6. 10 to 3. 10 of the strength of the chair. 6-10 to 3-10 of 1 cent per pound the duty o steel ingots, &c., weighing over 500 pounds.

steel ingots, &c., weighing over 500 pounds.

Mr. Anderson offered as a substitute for the whole clause the clause agreed upon by the senate. The true invariouses of this distinction between large and small ingots was for the benefit of the large and small ingots was for the benefit of the large and small ingots was for the benefit of the large and small ingots was for the benefit of the large and small ingots was for the benefit of the large from clad bearprations with their infernal patents, for the purpose of compelling the small ment to go to them and get rods, out of which was to be drawn the wire which was to fence the fiel ds of the country. Members were expected to walk up to the trough and protect them, and for one he would see them all in thunder first.

Mr. Van Voornis, of New York, offered a proviso that no person or corporation shall have exclusive right to use any patent for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Ruled out on a point of order. Mr. Rutterworth moved to amend the amendment was agreed to—50 or 72.

Mr. Haskell their moved, amid derisive laughter on the democratic side, to fix the rate at 45 per cent, ad valorom; Agreed to—88 to 85.

This amendment supersedes both Butterworth's and Calkin's amendment.

Mr. Anderson withdrew his substitute, and the clause, as finally spread to, read as follows:

"Steel ingots, organd ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs made by the Ressemer, pneumatic, Thomas Gilchrist, basic, Stemen—Martin, open hearth, or by any other process except the crucible process, weighting not less than five hundred pounds each,

mainder of the session the house shall at 5:30 p. m. each day take a recess until 7:30 p. m. mittee of the whole (Mr. Burrows, of Mich-

by any other process except the crucible process, weighing not less than five hundred pounds each, and measuring not less than five inches square, nor less than five inches and measuring not less than five inches in least diameter of cross-section of the ingots, cogged ingots, or bisoms, not less than five inches in thickness, not ten inches in width of the slabs, to per cent, ad valorem."

Mr. Tucker moved to reduce the duty on steel railway hars weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, from eight-tenths to seven-tenths of a cent

Morrison moved to make the duty \$15 per on. Pending action the committee rose, and the ouse, at 253 p. m., adjourned. BELFORD AND COX.

During the debate on the iron ore amendment, and immediately following the speech of Mr. Cox, of New York, Mr. Belford secured the floor and made the witty speech of the

taken no step backward; and, therefore, that if the senate wished to respond to the demands of the people for a reduction of taxation apprehensions as to the effect of such reduction upon the firture of our manufactures need not stand in the way.

Mr. Beck's proposition was then taken upanded describing the debate Mr. Aldrich took occasion to criticise the tabular statement presented by Mr. Beck on/the previous day, saying it was unfair and misleading. Incidently he mentioned Mr. Carbart, the appraiser in New York, whose name lad been used in connection of \$4,041,060, he would not stand in this statement, as "evidently a partian of the importors."

Mr. Beck. I have no doubt they will have him

In the Moor and made the witty speech of the day. He said:

In local rainf legislation. Mr. beck and the first of the country could get tariff legislation.

Mr. Carbisle appealed to gentlemen on the discourse of the distinguished gentlemen from the discourse of the deligible discourse of the distinguished gentlemen from the discourse of the deligible discourse of the del

[Renewed laughter.] I am going to make a great speech, and I want all the time I can get.

I was going on to say that If there had been a duty of I per cent, ad valorem upon that raw material this house would doubtless have been deprived of the ficod tides of brilliant eloquenco which we have enjoyed on the tariff and on all other questions from the gentleman from New York.

other questions from the centiuman from New York.

I have noticed, Mr. chairman, in this debate that there is a class of men on this side of the bouse and a class of men on the other side who run with the protection bare and bark with the free-trade hounds. [Laughter and applause. And I refer especially to my distinguished friend from the state of Kansas, who in the interest of agriculture is ready to sacrifice all the great mannfacturing interests of this neston.

Does not the gentleman from Kansas know that in 1855 the democratic party was opposed to the agricultural interests of this country?

Mr. Cox, of New York, rose.

Mr. Belford, I am not going to be interrupted now; I am going to state the facts right here. Does not the gentleman know that when an attempt was made to amend the pre-emption laws a bill introduced, I believe, by Mr. Grow, of Peansylvania, the democratic party voted solidly

Does not the gentleman know that when an attempt was made to animel the pre-emption have a bill introduced, I believe, by Mr. Grow, of Pennsyivania, the democratic party voted solidly against it? I am going to recall these facts to gentlemen's minds to-day. And do not you know that when we attempted to give land to actual settlers that party came up and antagonized that bill by declaring, as old lien Wade said: "We shall give niggest to the niggerless." [Laughter and applause.]

You antagonized that bill with the proposition to purchase Cuba, and you got a democratic president, James Buchanau, the last you ever had, and I hope to God the last you ever will have [laughter and applause.]

Mr. Page. I move to strike out the last word and yield my time to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. Page. I move to strike out the last word and yield my time to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. Belford. Now, Mr. Chairman, if I have got five minutes more I want to call the attention of inis house, and especially of my friend from Kaussa (Mr. Anderson) to some facts which he should not ignore.

I am a western man. I went to the west when I was a boy. I traveled the pathway practically of the pioneer. I have seen those great states grow up. I have traveled on stage coaches with my distinguished friend from New York (Mr. Cox), a most amiable, lovable, delightful companion, He and I will recall it when we have a good time together. [Laughter]

Now, I ask, who has developed the western country? Who has muitiplied these farms? Who has cented these of religions of railroad? The easiern capitalists, coupled with western energy; and I am glad to render them aid when they come here and ask me to protect their interests, because I know that their surplus capital coes to the development, advancement, and pronotion of the west. [Applatuse.] And hence I am a protectionist and in favor of this bill. Your gentlemen are not in favor of passing this bill, when in fact you are masquerading before the country and giving that tribute to virtue that

PORTS OF ENTRY.

A Proposition That Would Depopulate the Smaller Custom Houses.

The speaker yesterday laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a schedule showing the number and compensation of officers in every customs district and port of entry in the United States, and recommending the consolidation of districts in many instances, in order to effect a saving in salaries of officers in ports where the business is very small and does not inthe business is very small and does not in-crease from year to year. The schedule also shows the number of officers and amount of salaries recommended by several commissions which were sont last October to examine the offices and revise salaries. The changes rec-ommended by these commissions are not great so far as they affect the principal ports. The secretary's recommendation, however, would, in effect, not only lessen the number of collection districts, but in some cases reduce the number of officers at the port which, after the reorganization, would comprise all the

the reorganization, would comprise all the consolidated ports and reduce the aggregate cost for salaries \$494,295.

The principal ports which would be affected by the proposed consolidations, to are shown by the following extracts from the

gether with the changes which would be made, schedule: New York—Present force of officers and

employes, 1,509; amount of salaries, \$2,000,-492. The secretary's proposition is to consolidate with New York the districts of Alsolidate with New York the districts of Al-buny, Sag Harbor, Greenport, Patchogue, and Port Jefferson; to reduce the number of offi-cers and employes to 1,450 and the amount for sellaries to \$1,984,620.

Boston—It is proposed to consolidate the Boston and Charleston district with the

Plymouth and Barnstable districts; to reduce the number of officers and employes from 436 to 415, and the salaries from \$551,570 to

Philadelphia-It is proposed to consolidate with the Philadelphia district, the districts of When the house met in the evening there ere not more than fifteen or twenty memers present, and Mr. Haskell moved to go not committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Carlisle called attention to the slim attended of the control of the whole of the slim attended to the port of Philadelphia from \$366,199 to \$246.729. \$346,720.

Baltimore—It is proposed to consolidate with the district of Baltimore the castern district and the district of Annapolis; to reduce the number of officers and employes from 21 to 204, and the salaries from \$282,340 to

Chicago-It is proposed to consolidate with the district of Chicago the districts of Galena, Omaha, Dubuque, and Burlington; to increase the number of officers and employes from 76 to 91, and the cost for salaries from \$94,418 to

Portland, Me,—It is proposed to consolidate with the Portland and Falmouth district, the districts of Saco, Kennebunk, and York; to increase the number of officers and employes from 64 to 65, and reduce the cost for salaric

from 64 to 65, and reduce the cost for salaries from \$75,038 to \$56,780.

Bangor, Me.—It is proposed to consolidate with the district of Bangor the districts of Belfast, Castine, and Frenchman's Bay; to in-crease the number of officers and employes from 11 to 20, and the cost for salaries from \$12,726 to \$17,100.

11 to 30, and the cost for salaries from \$12,726 to \$17,100.

Williamette, Oregon—It is proposed to con-solidate with the Williamette district, in Ore-gon, the district of Yaquins, and the southern district; to increase the number of officers and employes from 14 to 20, and the cost for sal-

aries from \$24,351 to \$29,300.
Savannah, Ga.—It is proposed to consolidate
with the district of Savannah, the districts of
Atlanta and Brunswick, and to increase the number of officers and employes from 18 to 25 and the cost for salaries from \$23,573 to \$25,840 St. Paul, Minn.—It is proposed to consoli date with the Minnesota district, at St. Paul the districts of Duluth, Montana, and Idaho; to increase the number of officers and em-ployes from 25 to 32, and the cost for salaries

from \$32,303 to \$38,500.

San Francisco, Cal.—It is proposed to consolidate the districts of San Francisco and Humboldt; to increase the number of officers and employes from 223 to 228, and to decrease the cost for salaries from \$536,135 to \$321,500.

The letter of the secretary and the accom-panying schedules were referred to the committee on appropriations.

DEPARTMENT DOTS. Treasurer Gilnilan has received a conscience contribution of 550 from Pailadelphia on "ac-count of customs duties not charged."

"The Census Compendium," a volume of 1,80 pages, has been issued. It is an abstract of the entire work of the census, including special reports.

Capt, Francis M. Ramsay, superintendent of the Bayal academic was at the Navy department yes-terday.afternoon, and had an interview with Sec-retary Chaudler. P. & P. Corbin, of New Britain, Count, have been awarded the coutract for furnishing hard-ware for the custom house and postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., for \$4,541.65.

The court of claims was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of the Soum Boston Iron com-pany, when is a claim against the United States under a contract for furnishing boilers to the Navy department.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the following banks to commoney business: The National bank of Troy, N. Y., capital, \$290,000; the Central National bank of Embridge, Ohio, capital, \$50,000; the City National bank of Dayton, Ohio, capital, \$200,000.

A LONGFELLOW MEMORIAL. Proposed Celebration of the Poet's Birthday by the Children of the Public Schools.

The board of school trustees have authorized the celebration of the anniversary of Longfellow's birthday, which occurs on the twenty-seventh instant, by appropriate exercises in all the public schools of the district, and have given the pupils permission to make contributions to the proposed memorial to the great poet. The exercises will be adapted to the ages and capacities of the pupils in the several grades of the schools. They are not expected to be uniform, even in schools of the same grade. The object of the celebration is expected to be uniform, even in schools of the same grade. The object of the celebration is to give the pupils an opportunity to learn something of the life, character, and writings of the poet. The exercises will occupy a partor the whole of the last session of medi school on the twenty-seventh instant, and the parents and friends of the pupils and of the schools will be invited to attend. The teachers have been requested to fully explain to their pupils some time previous to the day of the celebration the object and plan of the memorial, and to invite them to contribute to it if they so desire. The exercises themselves will consist desire. The exercises themselves will consist of reading, recitations, compositions, and declamations, based upon or out of his writings. The principal events of his life will be told by the pupils or teachers. Some of his lyrical peomes will be sung to familiar tunes. Some of the scatiments expressed by him in brief poetic form will be used as mottos. Drawings also will be made on the blackboard of his portrait and a view of his home, supplemented by a statement of historic interest and copies of some of the illustrations that accompany

his writings.

The Longfellow Memorial association sends out in connection with this a circular, saying

out in connection with this a circular, saying that—

The Longfellow Memorial association has been organized in Cambridge, Mass, to provide a suitable memorial to the poet near his old home. There is a piece of land opposite the home in which he lived, which was kept open during Mr. Longtellow's lifetime that he migut have a free view of the Charles river and the httls beyond. It was in a room looking out upon this favorities cene that he wrote "Excelsior." The Children's seem that he wrote "Excelsior." The Children's lifetime that he in the home of the power and the seems that he wrote "Excelsior." The Children's seem that he wrote "Excelsior." The Children's agarden, build there a memorial to the poet, and keep the place forever open to the public.

The contribution of \$1 or more makes one an honorary member of the association; but in order to give the children throughout America a share in this memorial, the association invites contributions of ten cents. That it may be made easier to collect and forward these gifts, teachers and superintendents are requested to act as arents. For every ten such subscriptions a package of ten memorial cards will be mailed to the edires of the sender for distribution of the acceptable and in the confidence of the sender for distribution of the acceptable and appropriate presents. It is also thought that these cards may sometimes be used as acceptable and appropriate presents from teachers to scholars. The cards will be sent only in packages of ten.

The President's Movements. President Arthur, with a party composed of Mr. C. E. Miller, Mr. D. G. Rollins, Mr. Kne

Mr. C. E. Miller, Mr. D. G. Rollins, Mr. Knevals, Private Secretary Phillips, Mrs. McElroy, Miss Phelps and Miss Knevals, made a trip to Mount Vernon yesterday afternoon on the steamship Despatch. In the morning he attended divine service at St. John's church, which was crowded, as is usual on Ash Wednesday, with a fashionable and devout congregation. No business was transacted at the white house during the day. BRANCH OFFICES

The National Republican.

For the accommodation of the public, branch offices have been established at prominent locations, where at all times advertisements and subscriptions can be left at exactly the same cost as at the main office.

Wants, Rents, For Sale, &c., &c., of three line or less, inserted three times for 95 cents. All answers, when desired, will be delivered by special messenger to the residence or office of the advertiser.

THE REPUBLICAN Intends to demonstrate that it is the very best advertising medium in the District, and earnestly requests a liberal patronage of its branch offices.

BRANCH OFFICES.

The following is a list of the branch offices in Washington. Others will be added hereafter;

W. S. Roose's News Stands at the Arline ton Hotel, Willard's Hotel, and Metropoli-

Roose & Queen's News Stand, National

B. F. Queen, St. James Hotel. Riggs House News Stand. Ebbitt House News Stand. American House News Stand. W. S. Thompson's Drug Store.

C. H. Ficklin's Drug Store, Georgetown. J. Bradley Adams's Book Stores. C.R. Dufour, Druggist, 1818 Fourteenth, H. B. Ferguson, Druggist, corner Second and Pennsylvania avenue S. E.

S. E. Lewis, Druggist, corner Fourteenth G. G. C. Simms, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and New York avenue. W. F. Scala, Druggist, 500 East Capitol. 4I. A. Johnston, druggist, corner Tenth and O streets northwest.

FOR THE USE OF

AYERS Dosn. - To move the bonethoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills.

Experience will decide the proper dose in each case. For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AVER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and re-

store the bowels to a healthy condition. For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER's PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure. Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Head-

ache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AVER'S PILLS. In Liver Complaint, Billions Disorders, and Jaundice, Aven's Pitts should be given in doces large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation.

As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled. Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS. Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles,

cured by the use of AVER'S PILLS. For Colds, take Aven's Pills to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions,

the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are

and allay the fever. For Diarrhom and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER's

PILLS are the true remedy. Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing

the cause by the use of Aven's Pills. Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER's PILLS. Suppression, and Painful Menstrustion, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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Hotel Lafayette, Broad and Chestnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

Location unsurpassed; newly furnished and im my hotel in Philadelphia.

Jail-26-thain L. U. MALTBY, Proprietor.

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The and Penn. ave. Washington, D. C.
Late of the Arlington and Fort Wm. Henry Hotela.
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1728 Penna. Avenue.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLE. TERMS MODERATE. Board by the Day, Week, or Month. Parlors for 'rivate Dinners. noll Table d'hote daily at 5 p. m., with wine (pints), &;

EVANS.

Dining Rooms DEC. DOLLER STREET NORTHWEST. The Largest and Finest Public Duning Room

Terms, #20 per Month. M. E. EVANS,

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FOUR IRON FIRE-ESCAPER. Terms, \$4, \$5, and \$1.50 Per Days WELCKER'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT 727 Fifteenth Street. ROOMS ENSUITE AND SINGLE

TERMS MODERATE. A Specialty of Outside Dinner Parties.

ST. JAMES HOPEL, (ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN). Corner Sixth Street and Penna. Avenue.

Proposals. E. J. BROOKS & CO.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRAC-Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Government, Railway and Steamship Supplies. 10 COURTLANDT STREET,

NEW YORK. Estimates furnished. DROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY. THEASTRY DEPARTMENT. }
Annuary 31, 1881.
Sealed proposals for furnishing stationary will bareceived at this Department until the 12th day of February, 1885, at 12 o clock in.
Junak forms for bidding will be furnished upon ap-

ication. The bids will be considered, and accepted or re-The buts will be considered, and accepted or rejected, then by item.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and maked "Proposals for Stationery."

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract, at the option of the Secretary.

The Department reserves the right to wave defects and rejects any or all bids.

CHAS, J. FOLGER.

Secretary of the Treasur fe3-a,tu.th

DROPOSALS FOR PACKING BOXES. PROPOSALS FOR PACKING BOXES,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, I ARRIVED BY AR

fel-s,tu,th Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR CASTIRON OR FIRE-PROOFED COLUMNS FOR THE NEW PEN SION BUILDING.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISION ENGINEER AND ACCURRENT.
WASHINOTON, D. C., January 12, 1833.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until noon on Wednesday, February 14, 1884, for furnishing 72 cast-fron or free-proofed columns, 15 feel 8 inches 12th, for the lower story of the new Fension Building, in this city.
Trawings and specifications can be obtained at this office.

M. C. MEIGE

M. C. MEIGS. july-25-31-fea-10

Mome Supplies.

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JOHN P. AGNEW & CO. CUMBERLAND AND ANTHRACITE COAL

1200 F street northwest,

received daily by B. &O. R. R. Corner Delaware Avenue and H Street.

Orders received by Telephone. np15-9m JOHN R. KELLY,

Beef, Lamb, Veal, Mutton, &c. Cornel Beef, Lamb, Veal, Mutton, &c. Cornel Beef a specialty.

Stalls ets, &c., and 60 Center Market, Ninth-atreet wing, and 206 and 208 Northern Liberty Market, or address Box 7°, Chy Post-Office, Marketing delivers free of charge to all parts of the city.

соок воок We have greatly improved the quality of Olive Butter !

The odor noticed in frying is now almost emirrely re moved, and it is meanabled by any cooking of the in-market. Cook Blocks containing valuable recipies and instructions how to use Olive Butter, by the Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School, für-nished fee upon application. WASHINGTON BUTCHER'S SONS, no23-thatu-781 E-EFEE.A DEELE-FEEA.



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317 Ninth Street. BRANCH-Corner Eighteenth and P Streets, Du-Plumbing, Furnaces, Ranges, Mantels,

AND JOHBING IN ALL THESE LINES. OLD WINE AND OLD FRIENDS

Are known as Inchest,
see In AUSTRES OLD SEA WE
Known for years as the onto place where direction
ECOND-HAND CLOTHING can be sold at respect
able persons. JUSTI'S OLD STAND, N. B.—Note sent by man promptly attended to.

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